

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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29,991 *R PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1979 Established 1887

WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, mostly cloudy, with rain in the evening. Temperature 68-72. Wednesday, mostly cloudy, with rain in the evening. Temperature 68-72. Thursday, mostly cloudy, with rain in the evening. Temperature 68-72. Friday, mostly cloudy, with rain in the evening. Temperature 68-72. Saturday, mostly cloudy, with rain in the evening. Temperature 68-72. Sunday, mostly cloudy, with rain in the evening. Temperature 68-72.

Algeria	4.50	Denmark	3.25	France	1.25	Germany	1.25	Italy	1.25	Japan	1.25	South Korea	1.25	Taiwan	1.25	U.S.	1.25
Argentina	1.25	Belgium	1.25	Canada	1.25	China	1.25	India	1.25	Indonesia	1.25	Iran	1.25	Israel	1.25	Italy	1.25
Malaysia	1.25	Mexico	1.25	Netherlands	1.25	Philippines	1.25	Romania	1.25	Saudi Arabia	1.25	Spain	1.25	Sweden	1.25	Switzerland	1.25
Thailand	1.25	U.K.	1.25	U.S.	1.25	Vietnam	1.25	Yemen	1.25	Zambia	1.25	Zimbabwe	1.25				



an Singh, left, seated beside his wife, is handed a pen to sign his resignation as caretaker prime minister by Raj Narain in New Delhi. Mr. Singh became the first candidate yesterday to openly to succeed Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai who resigned his post on Sunday.

India Deputy Premier Resigns, Launches Bid to Succeed Desai

DELHI, July 16 — India's prime minister, Charan Singh, resigned today from the post to make his claim to succeed Prime Minister Morarji Desai. Mr. Singh, 71, saw President Sanjiva Reddy, who had several political leaders, including Desai, in the cabinet. Mr. Singh said he would form a government with Mr. Charan Singh. Mr. Singh's resignation was announced by a revolt in his Janata Party which wiped out his claim to succeed Desai. Mr. Singh's resignation was announced by a revolt in his Janata Party which wiped out his claim to succeed Desai. Mr. Singh's resignation was announced by a revolt in his Janata Party which wiped out his claim to succeed Desai.

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Guerrillas Return to Mountains After Exile in Iran

RELIENTLESS KURD REBELS RESUME IRAQ WAR. The Kurdish fight for autonomy is one of the contemporary world's most enduring guerrilla wars. AP correspondent Alex Efrayim reports 10 days in the mountainous region of Kurdistan with the fighters of Masoud Barzani, who says he is ready for a new escalation in the fighting.

Carter Restricts U.S. Oil Imports, Asks \$142-Billion Energy Drive

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, July 16 (IHT) — President Carter, acting quickly in his declared new war for U.S. energy independence, announced today the imposition of a tight ceiling on imported oil this year of 8.2 million barrels a day, 300,000 barrels below the limit set at the Tokyo summit and 400,000 barrels less than U.S. imports in 1977.

Highlights of Speeches
Following are highlights of President Carter's messages yesterday and Sunday:
Oil Imports
Limit 1979 imports to 8.2 million barrels per day, 300,000 barrels a day below the level promised at the Tokyo summit. Future quotas will be set on a "year-by-year basis."
Spending
To cut U.S. dependence on foreign oil, Mr. Carter proposes to spend \$142.2 billion over the next decade. Funds will come from an Energy Security Trust Fund, to be established by Congress and financed by a tax on oil company profits.
Oil Substitutes
Mr. Carter proposes investing \$88 billion to produce 2.5 million barrels a day of substitutes for imported oil by 1990, from coal, oil shale, the sun, plant products to produce gasoline and unconventional gas.
Conservation
An additional 4.5 million barrels per day by the end of the next decade, reducing estimated U.S. import requirements by half.

West Gives Carter Mixed Reviews

PARIS, July 16 (NYT) — President Carter's energy strategy revealed Sunday won a loyal though qualified welcome from Western leaders today, but financial markets reacted negatively and some energy officials privately expressed disappointment.
The dollar, under renewed pressure in recent weeks, today slipped further against most other major currencies on European markets, while the price of gold, an inverse barometer of foreign confidence in the dollar, soared to a record high of \$291.40 an ounce in London. After details of the program were released today, the dollar barely reacted.

Peace Discussed Amid Nicaragua Fighting

By Marc Lifsher
MANAGUA, July 16 (UPI) — National Guard planes bombed three rebel-held cities in northern Nicaragua today, and Sandinista guerrillas mounted ground attacks, breaking a weekend lull in the fighting.
The fighting picked up amid reports that agreement was near on a multinational peace plan calling for President Anastasio Somoza to resign and the government to be turned over to the rebel junta soon thereafter.
Guard planes hit Esteli, Leon and Matagalpa. Rebel tactical radio intercepts said that guerrillas were making a final attack on a guard fort just outside Matagalpa, 79 miles north of here. Sandinista field commanders said they would soon begin a major offensive against the main guard southern front at Sapoa, four miles above the Costa Rican border.

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Iraq's President Bakr Resigns, Hands Power to Gen. Hussein

BAGHDAD, July 16 — Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr resigned today and the vice president, Gen. Saddam Hussein, was proclaimed president, the Iraqi news agency reported.
During a nationally televised speech, Mr. Bakr, 67, said he was handing over all his power to Iraqi strongman Gen. Hussein, who is vice chairman of the country's Revolutionary Command Council, the agency said.
President Bakr's health has been failing for several years and Gen. Hussein was already regarded as the most powerful figure in the Iraqi government.
Besides the presidency, Mr. Bakr also holds the offices of premier, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and regional secretary general of the Iraqi Baath Socialist Party. Gen. Hussein took over all these posts.



Masoud Barzani, new president of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, points to a landmark while talking to Sami Rahman, party secretary, after leading a group of rebels into Iraq from Iran.

Iran's Chief Of Defense Steps Down

5 Arabs Executed As Foes of Regime

TEHRAN, July 16 (AP) — Defense Minister Taghi Riahi submitted his resignation today, following a dispute over his dismissal of Iran's military police chief, Brig. Gen. Saif Amir Rahimi.

Meanwhile, Islamic firing squads reportedly executed five Arab "counter-revolutionaries" in the harsh government reaction to the ethnic Arab unrest in the oil-producing province of Khuzestan.

Gen. Riahi's resignation appeared to stem from the reinstatement of Gen. Rahimi after Gen. Riahi fired him on July 10. The police commander's reinstatement was ordered by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Gen. Riahi said he would have no comment on the resignation until it was announced by the government. His dismissal of Gen. Rahimi came after the police leader alleged that senior military officers had been involved in a plot to discredit the government.

Gen. Rahimi today asked to be given control of Iran's western region, where fresh violence has flared in the minority Arab population.

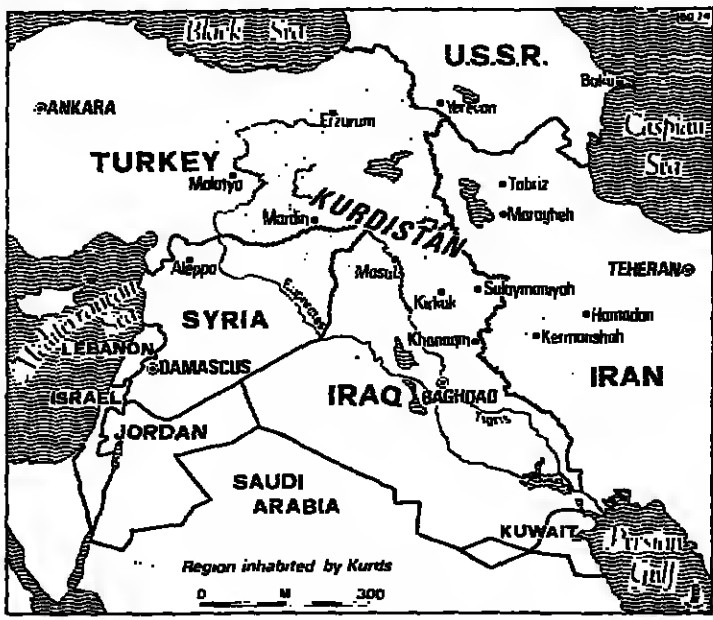
The execution of the five Arabs took place in the port city of Khuzestan. They were charged with kidnapping a bomb attack that killed seven persons and injured 155 in a mosque yesterday.

One woman and seven men also were shot by firing squads during the last 24 hours, bringing the number of executions since the February revolution that overthrew the shah to more than 300.

Executed was a woman charged with running a brothel, three alleged rapists and four men charged with attacking anti-shah demonstrators.

In another development, state radio said about a dozen oil and gas pipelines damaged in a rash of attacks during the last two weeks would be back in service within the next three days. The pipelines supplied crude oil and gas to the world's largest oil refinery at Abadan, scene of recent unrest.

In the Kurdish city of Deh Shapur, where at least 24 persons were killed in a clash Saturday, Kurdish gunmen agreed to a truce after revolutionary guards pushed in the city decided to leave.



Untiring Kurdish Rebels Return to Fight in Iraq

(Continued from Page 1)

us of their support," Mr. Barzani said. Iraqi troops watch over the region from camps on mountaintop vantage points, firing on anything that moves.

"Our tactics are based on guerrilla warfare, with small groups of 10 to 15. This way we tie down eight Iraqi divisions but all their planes and helicopters and artillery have little effect," Mr. Barzani said.

The overthrow of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran last February created a new situation for the three Kurdish guerrilla groups operating in Iraqi Kurdistan. With the disintegration of the Iranian Army and its withdrawal from the Kurdish-inhabited areas of western Iran, the border ceased to exist for the Kurds of both countries. Weapons, men and supplies cross freely in both directions.

Mr. Barzani, who lived in exile with his father in Washington for four years, returned to Iran to join 100,000 Kurdish refugees from Iraq after the old man's death.

The Iraqi Kurds have been waging their struggle against Baghdad, mainly under Gen. Barzani's leadership, for almost 50 years. But the Barzani group lost some of its support after revelations that it had cooperated with the shah and the CIA before 1975.

The younger Barzani denies he is still cooperating with either the deposed Iranian monarch or the CIA. The most recent major revolt collapsed when the shah suddenly withdrew his support from Gen. Barzani, closing the border with Iraq. This cut off the Kurds' supply lines and left the Kurds at the mercy of the Iraqi Army.

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Nigeria May Cut Oil Production

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP) — Nigeria is discussing oil production cuts of about 10 percent, soon after its announcement that it is increasing its equity in oil-producing ventures to 60 percent from 55 percent, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reported today.

Aside from slight pipeline problems, officials asserted that the high output is taxing the maximum efficient rates of production, the newsletter reports. Officials did not cite a date for the cutback, but last week they indicated to the oil companies a need to reduce output soon to about 2.15 million barrels a day from the present level of more than 2.4 million.

The increase in Nigeria's equity to 60 percent is expected to take several weeks or months to put into effect, although it is effective July 1. The shift brings Nigeria into line with most other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that have not nationalized 100 percent.

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP) — The following is the text of President Carter's address to the nation last night.

Good Evening. This is a special night for me. Exactly three years ago, on July 15, 1976, I accepted the nomination of my party to run for president of the United States. I promised you a president who is not isolated from the people, who feels your pain and who shares your dreams, and who draws his strength and his wisdom from you.

During the past three years, I've spoken to you on many occasions about national concerns: the energy crisis, reorganizing the government, our nation's economy, and issues of war and especially peace.

But over those years, the subjects of the speeches, the talks and the press conferences have become increasingly narrow, focused more and more on what the isolated world of Washington thinks is important. Gradually, you've heard more and more about what the government thinks, of what the government should be doing, and less and less about our nation's hopes, our dreams of the future.

Urgent Problem

Ten days ago, I had planned to speak to you again about a very important subject — energy. For the fifth time, I have described the urgency of the problem and laid out a series of legislative recommendations to the Congress.

But as I was preparing to speak, I began to ask myself the same question that I now know I together as a nation to resolve our serious energy problem?

It's clear that the true problems of our nation are much deeper, deeper than gasoline lines or energy shortages, deeper even than inflation or recession.

And I realize more than ever that as president, I need your help. So I decided to reach out and to listen to the voices of America. I invited to Camp David people to listen to the voices of America. I invited to Camp David people from almost every segment of our society — business and labor, teachers and preachers, governors, mayors and private citizens. And then I left Camp David to listen to other Americans, men and women like you.

It has been an extraordinary 10 days. And I want to share with you what I heard.

First of all I got a lot of personal advice. Let me quote a few of the typical comments I wrote down.

This from a Southern governor: "Mr. President, you're not leading this nation, you're just managing. You don't see the people enough anymore. Some of your Cabinet members don't seem loyal. There is not enough loyalty among your disciples. Don't talk to us about politics or the mechanics of government, but about an understanding of our common good. Mr. President, we're in trouble. Talk to us about blood and sweat and tears. If you lead, Mr. President, we will follow. Many people talk about themselves, and about the condition of our nation."

This from a young woman in Pennsylvania: "I feel so far from government, I feel like ordinary people are excluded from political power."

And this from a young Chicano: "Some of us have suffered from recession all our lives. Some people have wasted energy, but others haven't had anything to waste. And this from a religious leader: "No matter what shortage can touch the important things like God's love for us, or our love for one another."

And I like this one particularly from a black woman, who happens to be the mayor of a small Mississippi town: "The big shots are not the only ones who are important. Remember, you can't sell anything on Wall Street unless someone digs it up somewhere else first."

Spiritual Crisis

This kind of summarized a lot of other statements: "Mr. President, we are confronted with a moral and a spiritual crisis."

Several of our discussions were on energy and I have a notebook full of comments and advice. I'll read just a few.

"We can't go on consuming 40 percent more energy than we produce. When we import oil, we are also importing inflation, plus unemployment. We've got to use what we have; the Middle East has only 5 percent of the world's energy. But the United States has 24 percent."

And this is one of the most vivid statements: "Our neck is stretched over the fence and OPEC has a knife. There will be other cartels and other shortages. American wisdom and courage right now can set a path to follow in the future."

This was a good one: "Be bold, Mr. President, we may make mistakes but we are ready to experiment."

And this one from a labor leader got to the heart of it: "The real issue is freedom. We must deal with the energy problem on a war footing."

And the last that I'll read: "When the moral equivalent of war, Mr. President, don't issue us BB guns."

These 10 days confirmed my belief in the decency and the wisdom and the strength of the American people. But it also bore out some of my longstanding concerns about our nation's underlying problems. I know, of course, being president, that government actions and legislation can be very important. That's why I've worked hard to put my campaign promises into law. And, I have to admit, with just mixed success. But after listening to the American people, I have been reminded again that all the legislation in the world can't fix what's wrong with America.

Our National Will

So I want to speak to you first tonight about a subject even more serious than energy or inflation. I want to talk to you right now about a fundamental threat to American democracy.

I do not mean our political and civil liberties. They will endure. And I do not refer to the outward strength of America, a nation that is at peace tonight everywhere in the world, with unmatched economic power and military might.

The threat is nearly invisible in ordinary ways. It is a crisis of confidence. It is a crisis that strikes at the very heart and soul and spirit of our national will. We can see this crisis in the growing doubt about



The president on television during White House speech.

the meaning of our own lives and in the loss of a unity of purpose for our nation. The erosion of our confidence in the future is threatening to destroy the social and the political fabric of America.

The confidence that we have always had as a people is not simply some romantic dream or a proverb in a dusty book that we read just on the Fourth of July.

It is the idea which founded our nation and has guided our development as a people. Confidence in the future has supported everything else — public institutions and private enterprise, our own families and the very Constitution of the United States.

Confidence has defined our course and has served as the link between generations. We've always believed in something called progress. We've always had a faith that the days of our children would be better than our own.

Our people are losing that faith. Not only in government itself but in the ability as citizens to serve as the ultimate rulers and shapers of our democracy.

Part of Living History

Our progress has been part of a living history of America, even the history. We always believed that we were part of a great movement of humanity called democracy, involved in the search for freedom. And that belief has always strengthened us in our purpose. But just as we're losing our confidence in the future, we are also beginning to close the door on our past.

In a nation that was proud of hard work, strong families, close-knit communities, and our faith in God, too many of us now tend to worship self-indulgence and consumption. Human identity is no longer defined by what one does, but what one owns. But we've discovered that owning things, and consuming things, does not satisfy our longing for meaning. We've learned that piling up material goods cannot fill the emptiness of lives which have no confidence or purpose. The symptoms of this crisis of the American spirit are all around us. For the first time in the history of our country, a majority of our people believe that the next five years will be worse than the past five years.

Two-thirds of our people do not even vote. The productivity of American workers is actually dropping. And the willingness of American workers to save for the future has fallen below that of all other people in the Western world.

Now as you know, there is a growing disrespect for government, and for churches, and for schools, the news media and other institutions. This is not a message of happiness or reassurance, but it is the truth and it is a warning. These changes did not happen overnight, they've come up gradually over the last generation. Years that were filled with shocks and tragedy.

We were sure that ours was a nation of the ballot, not the bullet. Until the murders of John Kennedy and Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr.

We were taught that our armies were always invincible and our causes were always just. Only to suffer the agony of Vietnam.

We respected the presidency as a place of honor, until the shock of Watergate. You remember when the phrase, "sound as a dollar" was an expression of absolute dependability, until 10 years of inflation began to shrink our dollar and our savings.

We believed that our nation's resources were limitless until 1973 when we had to face a growing dependence on foreign oil. These wounds are still very deep, they have never been healed.

Looking for a way out of this crisis, our people have turned to the federal government and found it isolated from the mainstream of our nation's life. Washington, D.C., has become an island. The gap between our citizens and our government has never been so wide.

The people are looking for honest answers, not easy answers. Clear leadership, not false claims and evasiveness and politics as usual.

Incapable of Action

What you see too often in Washington and elsewhere around the country is a system of government that seems incapable of action.

You see a Congress, twisted and pulled in every direction. With hundreds of well-financed and powerful special interests. You see every extreme position defended to the last vote, almost to the last breath, by one unyielding group or another.

You often see a balanced and fair approach that demands sacrifice. A little sacrifice from everyone. Abandoned like an orphan, without support and without friends.

Often you see paralysis and stagnation and drift. You don't like it. And neither do I.

What can we do? First of all we must face the truth. And then we can change our course. We simply must have faith in each other. Faith in our ability to govern ourselves and faith in the future of this nation. Restoring that faith and that confidence to America is now the most important task we face.

It is a true challenge of this generation of Americans. One of the visitors to Camp David last week put it this way: "We've got to stop crying and start praying. Stop talking and start walking. Stop cursing and start praying."

The strength we need will not come from the White House, but from every house in America.

These efforts will cost a lot of money, and that it is a great must enact the window tax without delay. It is money well spent. Unlike lions of dollars that we ship out, these funds will be put in the pockets of Americans.

These funds will go to fight to increase, inflation and employment.

Point Four — I'm asking Congress to mandate, to require matter of law, that our utility companies cut their use of oil by 50 percent within next decade and switch to fuels, especially coal, our abundant energy source.

Point Five — To make sure that nothing stands in the way of achieving these goals, Congress to create an Energy Mobilization Board. War Production Board in War II, will have the response and authority to cut through red tape, the delays and the roadblocks to completing big projects. We will protect environment.

But when this nation needs a refinery, or a pipe, or a ship, I'm proud to hold conservation programs to involve every state, county and every average American energy battle. This effort is not to build conservation your homes, and your lives cost you all effort.

Point Six — I'm proud to hold conservation programs to involve every state, county and every average American energy battle. This effort is not to build conservation your homes, and your lives cost you all effort.

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War II, so will we mobilize can determination and all with the energy war.

Moreover, I will soon see isolation to Congress calling creation of this nation's first bank which will help us achieve crucial goal of 20 percent of energy coming from solar by the year 2000.

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Carter Cuts Oil Imports, Seeks Fuel Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. utilities and low-cost utility company loans to customers to pay for conservation improvements.

• Improved mass-transit programs and research on more efficient automobiles, at a 10-year cost of \$16.5 billion.

• An expanded program of aid to low-income citizens to help them pay higher energy bills.

• An effort to produce 20 percent of U.S. energy from solar power before the year 2000, with a new National Solar Bank to help finance it.

"I'm going to keep these initiatives moving," the president said. "Every one of us must keep up this pressure for progress."

To repeated applause, he said that "the oil companies must cooperate" in the war on energy.

He said he is sending federal auditors into the field to make sure that U.S. refineries comply with energy laws and to check into operations of oil dealers and jobbers. Opinion polls have shown that Americans believe oil companies are profiteering and deliberately creating gasoline shortages.

"This will have to go on until our long-term efforts start paying off," he said. The president urged Congress to give him power to set conservation goals for each state, and renewed his request for standby gasoline rationing authority.

In his speech last night, the president said that the energy crisis has given the nation a chance to surmount the growing "crisis of confidence" in its spirit. Addressing the nation after a 10-day "domestic summit" at Camp David, Md., he called for the greatest peacetime commitment in U.S. history to overcome the energy crisis. It was a speech he had said in advance would be a turning point for his administration and for the nation.

The president also unveiled a proposal under which the average citizen would be invited to participate in the struggle for energy independence by the purchase of small-denomination "energy bonds" similar to war bonds of World War II.

The president also said he would ask Congress to authorize him to require utilities to cut their oil use 50 percent by 1990. He said he would not seek tougher clean-air emission standards, but he endorsed additional tax incentives for anti-pollution equipment.

Mandatory Measures Mr. Carter also proposed more extensive energy conservation, including such mandatory measures as regulations, taking effect today, to set thermostats at 78 (F) for

summer time cooling of stores, offices and public buildings.

In a bid to soften the impact of higher energy prices on the poor, Mr. Carter advocated a \$2.4-billion program of aid to low-income households. Those funds would be provided from increased taxes on crude-oil sales in the wake of price decontrol.

The initial reaction to the president's speech from key members of Congress was cautiously favorable, although several said they expected some opposition to the broad powers he sought for the proposed new agencies.

Senate Democratic Whip Alan Cranston, D-Calif., predicted "very strong support" in the Senate for the broad outlines of the plan.

"Much of it is already in the works," Sen. Cranston said. "Obviously there will be questions about details, but the broad outlines make a lot of sense."

Rep. Thomas Ashley, D-Ohio, House floor manager for Mr. Carter's original energy plan, while terming the new proposals "bold," predicted that "we'll see some static raised over the broad powers proposed for

Speech Blends Homilies, Rhetoric

resident Evokes Spirit of '76

By Hadrick Smith

WASHINGTON, July 16 (NYT) — Jimmy Carter's inaugural address, many remarked that he was delivering a message of reform, but it cost him another year in the White House. In what he and his supporters regarded as the most important speech of his administration, he evoked the spirit of '76, the year of the American Revolution, and the year of the nation's founding. He evoked the spirit of '76, the year of the American Revolution, and the year of the nation's founding. He evoked the spirit of '76, the year of the American Revolution, and the year of the nation's founding.

What was most strikingly new in the president's energy proposals was that, for all his assertions on the need for conservation measures, he put his real emphasis on technology to increase U.S. fuel production.

That marks an important turnaround from two years ago when, in setting out his first comprehensive energy package, the president concentrated almost exclusively on trying to force energy conservation through a variety of taxes and incentives. That was part of his program last night, as was his new venture on import quotas; but it was less striking than his push for greater energy production.

There is not likely to be much immediate impact from his decree that, "starting from right now," U.S. oil imports will not rise above 1977 levels. That is more than the current rate of daily imports of 8.2 million barrels, and with the economy in a downturn, most energy specialists do not expect pressure to move above that level for a year or so.

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But environmentalists had signaled in advance of the speech that they will be ready to fight Mr. Carter's zealous goal of producing 2.5 million barrels of synthetic fuels a day from coal, oil shale and tar sands. Four days ago, a coalition of leading environmental groups warned Mr. Carter in a letter that he was on "the brink of a disastrous and irreparable mistake" in his choice of energy policies.

But in the synthetic fuels area, as well as in advocating an Energy Mobilization Board, the president was basically following the lead already taken by Congress, which is likely to help him achieve some badly needed victories on Capitol Hill in the next few months.

The program on synthetic fuels that Mr. Carter proposed is a more aggressive version of a bill passed by the House June 26 by 368-25.

Politically, the president sought to reach over Congress to appeal for public support as he has done in the past, but not as forcefully or directly in recent months, aligning himself once again with the public against official Washington.

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NEW MONEY — The French two-franc coin, slightly larger than the one-franc coin, will circulate beginning today.

Jupiter a Busy Place, Full Of Grandiose Surprises

By George Alexander

PASADENA, Calif., July 16 (WP) — The planet Jupiter and its inner moons, an oasis of physical beauty and scientific challenge in the vastness of the solar system, were revisited last week by Voyager-2, the latest U.S. interplanetary space probe.

Following the general trail taken four months earlier by its twin probe, Voyager-1, and five years earlier by the Pioneer-10 and Pioneer-11 spacecraft, Voyager-2 made findings that were anticipated and surprising, corroboratory and confounding, unmistakable and ambiguous.

"We saw a lot of things we expected to see," said Voyager project scientist Dr. Edward Stone, at the California Institute of Technology, "and a lot that we didn't."

The Voyager scientists had expected to see — thanks to Voyager-1's discovery — volcanoes erupting on the little moon Io. But they had not expected to find that a volcano had apparently died since last March — one of the startling findings from Voyager-2.

Filmed Surprises
The scientists had looked forward to their first close-up views of the surface Europa — Voyager-2 was to take pictures of this moon from a distance of only 127,000 miles, compared to the first spacecraft's shots from 11 million miles out. But they had not expected to find there an enigmatic web of dark and bright lines, some scalloped as neatly as if fashioned by a pastry chef, on an icy surface.

And while the scientists were not surprised to see that the clouds and atmospheric features of Jupiter had undergone noticeable changes since the time of Voyager-1 — the planet, after all, is very dynamic — they were nevertheless taken aback by some of those changes.

They noticed, for example, that a series of small white dots bobbing along in an east-to-west jet stream behaved differently in Voyager-1 and Voyager-2 television images.

Last March, the dots could be seen flowing out of the east, running into the Great Red Spot — the huge reddish-orange blotch in the Jovian atmosphere — and then rolling around the northern perimeter of the spot.

Last week, the dots were still streaming out of the east, but instead of making an end run around the red spot, they abruptly turned at that point and sped back in the direction from which they came.

Despite some perplexing puzzles like this, the consortium of government-university-industry scientists believes it is beginning to understand some of the features of Jupiter's turbulent, orange-and-white-striped atmosphere.

Before Voyager-1, scientists peering at these features through ground-based telescopes believed the stripes were alternating regions of rising and sinking gases.

But, Voyager-1's time-lapse television images showed scientists just how wrong this theory was, according to Prof. Andrew Ingersoll, a member of the photography team. Those images revealed that the belts and zones were actually jet streams traveling at high speed in the Jovian upper atmosphere, and in alternating opposite directions. Those speeds and directions came as a great surprise.

As scientists ponder the information returned to Earth by the two Voyagers, it becomes increasingly clearer that Jupiter does things in its own peculiarly grandiose ways.

Jupiter's colossal electromagnetic field, which emanates from the planet and surrounds it like a protective cocoon, plays a key role in shaping and affecting the environs of the planet and its moons.

These magnetic-field lines, like the wires of a kitchen whisk, rotate with the planet itself. And, like a whisk, the magnetic field lines whip through a batter of sorts, a gassy, electrically charged mixture of sulfur, oxygen and sodium in the form of a doughnut-shaped ring that more or less coincides with the orbit of the little moon, Io.

He found that tenant farming, by itself, did not necessarily hamper productivity if the tenants had secure, durable rights to the land they tilled and when they believed they were not being exploited by the owners. "When they do not have these rights, they are unlikely to invest in land improvements or to care much about long-term soil quality," he explained.

In the debate over development problems, land reform has been discussed more than any other. But few goals had been so little pursued in practice, the report said.

The World Bank and the U.S. Agency for International Development have issued explicit statements in support of land reform. Mr. Eckholm noted, adding: "Whether such statements, easily put to paper in Washington, will ever be put into practice in the field remains to be seen. But the huge and growing numbers of landless people lacking any prospects for a decent life insure that the issue will become increasingly acute."

A recent investigation by the In-

International Conservationists Protest As Peru Begins Killing 5,000 Vicunas

By Larry Rohter

LIMA, July 16 (WP) — The government of Peru has begun killing 5,000 vicunas in an officially protected herd, drawing the wrath of international conservation groups and touching off an emotional national debate over policy toward this nearly extinct cousin of the llama. Killing of the vicunas is prohibited by international law.

At stake is the future of the rarest member of the camel family, adopted by Peru as its national symbol. A resident of the high, remote reaches of the Andes, the vicuna is prized for its hide and soft, silky wool — which brings up to \$100 a pound from fashion-conscious fanciers in the United States and Europe.

Government statistics have put Peru's vicuna population at "a minimum of 65,000," or more than 80 percent of the world total. Conservationists charge, though, that Peru has deliberately exaggerated its vicuna population to justify the "culling" of "unproductive" animals at the Pampas Galeras reserve 300 miles south of here.

Neighboring Bolivia has charged that Peru seeks to profit from the slaughter by exporting valuable vicuna skins, which are worth \$500 apiece and are being stored in Peruvian government warehouses in anticipation of future commercialization.

Peru has estimated that the country's virtual monopoly on vicuna skins eventually will generate \$150 million a year in income for the financially pressed government once scheduled vicuna commercialization starts in 1981.

So far this year, an estimated 1,500 vicunas have been killed at Pampas Galeras. The problem is one of "too many vicunas grazing on too little land," said Antonio Brack, director of the Peruvian government's Special Project for the Rational Use of the Vicuna. "If we don't kill these 5,000 non-productive males now, we could very well have 15,000 vicunas die of hunger between October and March of next year, including thousands of babies and fertile females."

Protected during Inca times by laws that made the killing of vicunas a capital offense and reserved the animal's coat for the nobility, Peru's vicuna population is estimated to have been 2 million at the time of the Spanish conquest. By 1965, however, fewer than 10,000 of the creatures remained.

Faced with the threat of the species' extinction, Peru and Bolivia signed a treaty in La Paz putting a 10-year moratorium on the killing or commercialization of the vicuna and its fur, hide or meat. The accord was later ratified by Chile and Argentina.

Export of vicuna products has also been prohibited by the 1973



The Vicuna: Future at Stake

convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. At the group's March conference, however, Peru attempted unsuccessfully to have the vicuna transferred from the endangered species list to a category that would permit limited commercialization.

Negotiations on the future of the La Paz treaty are set to begin Sept.

Instead, said Mr. Brack, Peru will set up plants locally to supply finished vicuna products to markets in Europe and the United States. By prohibiting the export of raw hides and unfinished wool, Mr. Brack said, Peru will be able to control killing and avoid the wide-scale commercialization that conservationists have predicted will be an inevitable consequence of the vicuna's return to commercialization.

Go to a theater showing a popular movie or play and there may be people outside offering tickets at inflated prices. Often the transaction involves a trade rather than money. In front of bookstores, record shops and stores selling sewing patterns, small crowds gather to exchange one purchase for another.

Student Approach
In China's universities, the students have devised their own method for helping those who don't get large enough rations. Since grain coupons are distributed equally to men and women, though the female students eat less and the men need more, the women simply turn over their unused coupons to men friends.

Bureaucracy weighs heavily on China, but in the past few months the normally staid Peoples Daily has begun publishing a cartoon supplement that seems to be trying to redress the balance in favor of ordinary people.

In the current issue, one series of drawings lampoons a particularly arrogant functionary dressed in a Mao jacket and cap. When a technician brings him some blueprints, the cadre leader turns away saying "I don't understand them."

When a worker holds out a document with decisions to be made, the leader brushes the man away with "it's hard to decide." When an associate suggests a night school course to learn more, he responds "I can't learn."

But when the bureaucrat reaches his own desk, he takes out a giant seal, or chop, the symbol of power in Communist China as it was in traditional China and whose imprint is required on any official paper. "What I don't approve, can't be done," he pontificates to a throng of people awaiting his attention.

But in Shanghai this summer the government has lifted rationing on pork because of the success of its new agricultural policy in encouraging peasants to raise more pigs.

The scarcity of many goods, combined with the breakdown in discipline which accompanied the cultural revolution, has bred a special quasi legal commerce which the Chinese have dubbed "taking the back door."

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ON

A Turning Point for Carter

If soul-searching, self-criticism and sincerity were synonymous with leadership, President Carter would at last have stepped out in front of the nation and begun the long, hard march to energy independence and re-election. But they are not. Carter demonstrated his capacity for moral courage in his long-delayed and anti-climactic speech Sunday night, but he failed to drive away the specter that has haunted his presidency — the image of a good, but ineffectual man. As he has consistently done during his 30 months in office, Carter affirmed a series of desirable goals. But he failed to provide convincing arguments that he would be able to attain them. He promised leadership, but seemed to put the real burden on the people, not the president. He called for a joining of hands on an issue whose hallmark is divisiveness and offered little new to remove the divisions. He did not deal with the costs of his proposals, whether economic, social or environmental. The next day in Kansas City he put the total price tag over the next decade at \$140 billion, with \$88 billion of that for synthetic fuels, all of it to be paid for out of windfall tax on oil company profits. It is a program for the future, not one that meets immediate needs.

The postponement of this speech had caused an atmosphere of expectancy that could not be ignored. Carter described it as a turning point for the country, and it was clearly a turning point for his presidency. It was prepared in an atmosphere of secrecy in consultation with a broad range of Americans. No advance text was released to the media. A special briefing was held for key opinion-makers in the press to familiarize them with the president's underlying ideas. With all that highly unconventional preparation there was every reason to expect something inspirational, something to lift the nation out of the OPEC doldrums the way the Apollo moon program lifted the United States out of the Sputnik doldrums. What Carter provided, instead, in less than rousing form, was a dose of his often admirable but this time inappropriate diffidence. "And above all, I will act," sounded like an apology for past failure. "I will do my best," is the minimum the people have the right to expect of a president. "Whenever you get a chance, say something good about our country," is not what Carter must ask of Americans if he wants them to follow him into battle.

As a first step, the country needs a quick fix: something to deal with the immediate shortages and the resulting political and economic dependency. Pledging to keep oil imports at or below 1977 levels is not the answer. The United States imported more than 8.5 million barrels a day in 1977 and it is currently importing 8.2 million barrels a day; the figure at which Carter promised, in his Kansas City speech, to hold the line for this year. The United States is heading into a recession, which means that demand is unlikely to grow for at least six months. If the price of gasoline were to rise to \$2.00 a gallon, that might put an end to gasoline lines. But Carter has refrained from a politically dangerous request for gasoline-price decontrol.

If the Congress grants the president standing by rationing authority, and he exercises it, that would have the same effect as a sharp price increase. But maybe Congress won't grant the authority, or maybe it will take months to decide whether to grant it. In either case, the lines are likely to be around for some time to come. And what about home heating fuel as winter approaches? Instead of reducing imports as a result of an economic downturn, will the oil companies be allowed to import additional distillates for heating as long as the total does not exceed the 1977 level?

The bulk of the Carter plan as outlined in his two speeches is to be phased in over the next decade. It calls for an ultimate cutback in imports of 4.5 million barrels a day. But the president does not offer any hope of substantial savings before 1990. He calls for a big program to develop synthetic fuels, but it is not made clear how much such a program will cost. Much of the rest of the plan is a repetition of ideas first raised by Carter in his "moral equivalent of war" energy speech in 1977. To accomplish his goals he must convince Congress now of what he could not convince it then — that the future of the United States really does depend on becoming energy independent.

Carter seems to be banking on a first principle of U.S. democracy — to convince Congress, you must first convince the people. "The strength we need," he said, "will not come from the White House, but from every house in America." Carter has expressed his faith in the people, but it is questionable whether that gives the people faith in Carter.

Town Meeting on Armageddon

The United States fared well at the first week of televised debate of the SALT-2 treaty. The Russians, we suspect, stood in awe of the spectacle: they really can't understand letting the public near such dynamite.

Americans with the power to order the devastation of both the Soviet Union and the United States appeared on camera to implore a group of quarrelsome and skeptical senators to approve the doomsday weapon agreements that the president has already signed. The secretary of defense conceded, good-naturedly, that he was mostly a backboard off which senators played a jumble of opinions. The joint chiefs of staff impressed us not only with their soft-spoken reflections on Armageddon but also with their footwork around the political boobytraps in every question. They plainly would prefer a different treaty, as they would prefer a less contentious government; but they seemed proud to have mastered, beyond weapons, a politics beyond the ken of any Soviet marshal. As for the senators on the Foreign Relations Committee, they could not be thrown by talk of throw-weights and missile fractionation. They stepped up to the balance of terror as if the issue were repairing the town bridge.

We're sorry the subject of Judgment Day hasn't drawn more U.S. television viewers. They would have been satisfied that our political superiority, at least, remains assured. And the military truth about the pending treaty was, finally, not hard to discern.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., aptly called it "not a limitation treaty but an escalation treaty." Everyone agreed that the treaty would let the Soviet Union complete the strategic buildup with which it hopes to match or exceed the United States on practically every index. All agreed, too, that the treaty would let the United States accelerate the redesign of its arsenal to rematch the Russians in most respects and to leapfrog over them in others.

Only two things about this treaty, it turns out, bother the people who would reject it. One is the idea of signing an agreement that allows the Russians to keep much larger missiles than the United States either has or would want. The objection here concerns not

the military danger of those missiles but the diplomatic danger of precedent. Some critics fear moving ever deeper into the arms control thicket without having yet established the principle that all quantitative and qualitative limits on weapons shall be equal for both sides. When it comes to nuclear weapons, which no one really expects to use, perception is everything. The fear is that our smaller and leaner weapons, even if adequate or more agile, might one day be misperceived as weaker, with terrible consequences.

The other concern of the treaty's opponents reflects distrust — of Americans. The critics think their fellow citizens will not understand that arms limitation has so far limited very little. Thus the treaty can become a tranquilizer, the critics warn, and put Americans to sleep while the Russians achieve permanent superiority. They acknowledge that SALT-2 would permit building every new weapon we might want as fast as we could. It's Americans' resolve they doubt, and the money for new missiles that they want to see before they sign on to the treaty.

With or without a treaty, then, our country faces a long debate about what new military power it needs. Build the weapons that President Carter is pledged to build, the joint chiefs assert, and the treaty becomes a modest gain: It inhibits the Russians slightly and us in no significant way. Build less than that because of the treaty and they say it becomes a net loss. Build even more than the president wants and maybe the Russians will finally agree to some major limitations in SALT-3.

The essential failure of arms control so far was clearly revealed in the testimony favoring another arms control agreement. On that paradoxical ground the sponsors and critics of SALT-2 met last week. It's a largely harmless treaty militarily, they agree, because it achieves so little limitation on arms. Its risks, to the critics, are political, and so, too, are its main benefits to the sponsors. Some say hold out for more arms control in this treaty; some say take this treaty on the way to trying for a better one next time. What once looked like a Great Debate could be turning into a modest spat.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 17, 1904

NEW YORK — The fashion supplement to the New York Herald offered the following advice for fashionable automobile driving: "The ears are a noticeable 'weak spot' in automobile driving. There are several useful hats for this, but even more important is the veil. Any woman who has been in an automobile without a thick veil to protect her hair at the back from the dust knows the result to her great regret. Also, as the rapid flight of an automobile produces a neuralgic pain in the chest unless very well protected, linen boleros which may be closely buttoned are important. They can be had in khaki, with gold buttons."

Fifty Years Ago

July 17, 1929

BERLIN — One must go back to the days of the Nibelungen and Siegfried, to find an equivalent of the tale which has just percolated out of the Bulgarian backwoods village of Braca. Several months ago, woodmen reported seeing a queer-looking animal lurking about a mountain summit. The villagers believed it might be a dragon, and soon believed that the monster guarded eight carloads of purest gold. A retired Bulgarian Army colonel organized an expedition, equipped with gas masks, to kill it. But his wife didn't want him to go, notified the authorities, and the colonel is now in prison for obtaining money from the villagers under false pretences.



"The Lifeboat People."

Stop the Bombing

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Passive humanitarianism is not an adequate response to genocide. Vietnam is warring on all its neighbors. Its bombs are boatloads of human beings, tens of thousands every month, forced to buy floating coffins and pushed out to sea to drown or to be taken in by other nations.

That military metaphor was used by Foreign Minister Sennathambiy Rajaratnam of Singapore, who stirred the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in Bali two weeks ago: "Each junkload of men, women and children sent to our shores is a bomb." He insisted, "to destabilize, disrupt and cause turmoil and dissension."

Many here dismiss such talk as the alibi of nations that do not want to accept the refugees. But assume that the Vietnamese leaders are interested in more than the \$6-billion-a-year profit made by stripping "undesirables" of their belongings and dumping them into the sea; consider that possibly the world's fiercest Communist power also wants to accomplish these goals:

- Weaken its neighbors. The overpopulated nations of Southeast Asia can hardly afford great numbers of new mouths to feed. Singapore's spokesman called Vietnam's people-dumping an invasion that follows a familiar pattern: "This was precisely the weapon used by North Vietnam where thousands of refugees fled to South Vietnam, strained security, initiated riots and brought about the collapse of the economy."

- Brutalize its opposition. "The Vietnamese are ready, unless stopped, to drive out millions," said Rajaratnam. "We have no choice but to turn away hundreds of thousands into the open sea to face certain death. Let's not burn ourselves. We are sending them to death... the Vietnamese are compelling us to be as barbarous as they are... If they can convert people who are essentially humane into savages, that is a victory for the savages."

- Such guilt is debilitating; nations resisting the spread of Communism become disgusted with themselves. Distinction between attacker and defender, between the imperfectly free and the perfectly totalitarian, becomes blurred in blood.

- Fan racial hatred of the Chinese. The ethnic Chinese are traditionally industrious, do not usually assimilate, and tend to work their way out of poverty into the target area of prejudice and envy. In Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines, feelings run strong against local Chinese; since the Vietnamese are now expelling mainly ethnic Chinese, these refugees will probably aggravate such bigotry. It suits the pro-Soviet, anti-Chinese Vietnamese Communists to foster racial hatred of China throughout Southeast Asia.

Racial Warfare

"The massive unloading of Chinese refugees onto these countries," says the men from Singapore, "could lead to racial warfare which could tear these societies apart quicker and more effectively than any invading Vietnamese army."

If these three points are at least partially valid, why doesn't the People's Republic of China simply absorb the 1.5 million refugees from Vietnam? Because, the Chinese say, such acquiescence would

give Vietnam an incentive to profit from the export of millions more of its own people — including the Viet Cong, who thought the men from the north were their allies.

That is why, say the nations threatened by Vietnam, Hanoi's leaders are willing to go to UN-sponsored conferences to discuss "humanitarian" measures. By arranging for a more orderly deportation of the millions who do not embrace Communist rule, Vietnam could, in effect, extort "reparations" to the form of refugee aid from other nations.

Certainly the civilized world must immediately finance the settlement of "boat people" already in camps and on the seas. But that will not stop the genocide: Vietnam has an unlimited supply of refugees. The answer to the Communist death trade is neither to encourage the coffin-builders to build more coffins, nor to pay increasing blackmail through the UN refugee fund. The only adequate response is to force Hanoi to change its murderous policy.

How? Start with economic sanctions by the free world; follow this with diplomatic sanctions and condemnations by the Third World; above all, the United States must apply superpower pressure on the Soviet Union to rein in its client state.

At the Source

Tight-lipped humanitarianism is what Hanoi demands from the rest of the world. Such accommodation will never be enough to end the death march to the sea. The way to save hundreds of thousands of lives in immediate danger is to attack the policy at its source — in Hanoi.

Now is the time to brand Vietnam a pariah among nations, to excommunicate Hanoi from civilization until it is willing to end its barbarism. Put a bumper sticker on the world: Stop the Bombing. Unless we act forcefully now, we will all be — in the words of the man from Singapore — "unwilling collaborators in their policy of genocide."

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Vague Goals for the Socialist Summit

By Thomas Hammarberg

STOCKHOLM — There have been happier days for Social Democrats in Scandinavia. In Finland they lost votes and seats in the March election; in Denmark the "National Front against the Common Market" won more members to the new European Parliament than Aker Jorgensen's badly split party.

Election results in one Scandinavian country tend to influence the political climate in others. Sweden votes next; a new parliament will be elected in September. Norwegian voters will have their say on provincial assemblies a day later. The polls in both countries favor rightist parties.

The Swedish election is of special importance. The choice of Bonnermark, outside of Stockholm, as the location for the Socialist International (SI) party leaders' meeting may therefore be more than just a coincidence. Olof Palme's party needs promotion.

At least there will be some publicity: the Bonnermark summit, set for Friday and Saturday, will have an impressive list of participants. Several acting or former premiers are expected to come. Among them: Callaghan, Bruno Kreisky, Bulest Ezerov, Mario Soares and Michael Manley.

The theme of the meeting, "Freedom and Socialism," is sufficiently vague to allow for a discussion on the Socialist International itself and on cooperation between its member parties.

The Swedish party is not the only one to be cheered up by SI. The movements in Spain and Portugal were given both moral and financial support during the transition from dictatorship to democracy. Member parties in Latin America are also aided.

This policy of active Social Democratic solidarity was established at a congress held in Geneva in 1976, an event already recalled as "historic." The members then decided to activate SI. Willy Brandt was elected chairman and pledged to break the "Eurocentrism" of previous years. The Socialist International should develop a truly international character, it was said, then, it should welcome the participation of the Third World.

Slight progress in areas outside of Europe has been achieved since then. Today there are 10 member parties in Latin America and the Caribbean (some of them of course work underground or in exile). In Africa there are two members and in Asia there are also two, besides Japan.

Support is given to these parties in one form or another, but there are limits to inter-party solidarity. If outside support is too obvious, the receiving party runs the risk of being branded as a "foreign element." The Socialist Party in Portugal was subject to such allegations some years ago. A cornered Indira Gandhi tried the same weapon during the 1977 election in India when she attacked the Socialist International for supporting the opposition against her. There was no truth to that claim, but it did cause confusion in the Janata? Party ranks.

Problem

Another problem of the SI campaign in the Third World is in fact connected to "Freedom and Socialism." Basic individual freedoms are not a major concern for all socialist parties; a pluralistic society is not necessarily an ideal for some. This is the case in several African countries.

Berni Carlsson, secretary general at SI headquarters in London, says: "Some authoritarian parties are misusing the socialist name. But on the other hand, we ourselves have to be more open towards systems where a party chooses a way different from ours towards democracy and socialism. Tanzania is such an example."

This problem is now being examined by a program committee chaired by Felipe Gonzalez of Spain. The result may be that SI will accept members from one-party states, a move which would have been unthinkable only a couple of years ago.

MOSCOW — I have been studying U.S. foreign policy for nearly 30 years now and I know the U.S. system of division of powers, but despite all this, some aspect of U.S. policy defy logical explanation.

To be sure, in any democratic country the supreme organ sanctioning or not sanctioning the adoption by the country of some or other obligations is the parliament. But in external relations and talks with the government is expressed by the parliament to the case of the United States, however, it appears that agreement with the administration even having a majority in the Congress often counts for little. It comes out that having reached agreement with the administration, one ought then to enter into separate external relations with the U.S. Congress, and negotiate, as it were, the agreement reached.

The Norm

I understand, of course, that in any state there may be instances of the parliament's disagreeing with the executive. But it is still the norm that consensus between governing echelons is established before the government proceeds to negotiate with another country. In the practice of U.S.-Soviet relations, however, it emerges more often than not that such consensus begins to be formulated after the administration has assumed certain obligations during negotiations. And this begins to look not as a result of the ironclad constitutional procedure but as a deliberate tactic of pressure on the partner in the agreements already reached in order to wrest additional concessions.

In 1972, in response to steps taken by the Soviet Union towards the United States, the U.S. side made reciprocal moves, among which was a commitment to grant the Soviet Union most-favored-nation treatment in trade. This commitment was not an act of good will, but an integral component of the package deal. But, because of noncoordination between administration and Congress the pledge to grant most-favored-nation treatment was not fulfilled. As a result, the Soviet Union suffered, because it had given more and received less than was implied in the course of the negotiations. Incidentally, Henry Kissinger, then secretary of state, was bluntly asked if the delegation could deliver all the commitments it was assuming. To that he gave the most categorical answer in the affirmative. But this self-assurance proved groundless.

When ratifying the SALT-1 agreement, the Senate passed a joint resolution that contained a proviso that the president, when concluding a new SALT-2 treaty, should see to it that the treaty "would not limit the United States to levels of intercontinental strategic forces inferior to the limits provided for the Soviet Union." The SALT-2 treaty fully lives up to this main wish.

Having displayed a maximum of good will, the Soviet Union agreed to the principle of equal ceilings despite the asymmetry in the geostrategic position of the Soviet Union and the United States, despite the fact that apart from central strategic systems the United States also

has so-called forward-stations that represent a very threat to our security. Furthermore, nuclear warheads of the SALT-2 talks would be of the U.S. state and a national political account was taken of the Congress, the other establishments in the line of U.S. behavior, military-political matters.

Not the Way

Now, however, when a treaty is signed, there is beginning to say again the administration was not a party representative of state during the negotiations. It is a reason enough to state to start almost a fresh treaty with the Soviet Union, some points in the agreement reached do not suit it, not the way to conduct international affairs!

Soviet people and lectures I give. With America can we have the president needs to his actions and stand against, why isn't this any international agreement? It is really so, the U.S. authorities have to decide among themselves in SALT-2 they can do what they cannot? many Soviet people, our government on the question may differ, too, our representative at, agrees to something, in the name of the country, not the name of a department, he is personally submitting, it is just impossible to deal with each other. In Soviet authorities, reasonable and important arguments adduced by his conversations in the Union.

Another Way

I know that some in the Senate sometimes, lost in the Versailles Treaty, block try into the League of Nations. The League was a child of a U.S. president, a realistic view of the world cannot come to the U.S. participation in the League of Nations, push to World War II. Many nations' are, nothing will happen if a treaty is not ratified, it happens, won't this be a world to another? Not immensurably moving, World War II? America, not clear who exactly in the States can speak in international relations on behalf of the States. In the age of atomic weapons, stationed in a ger readiness, this is a democratic question.

Genrikh A. Trofimenko is the foreign policy department for U.S. and Canadian. Soviet Academy of Sciences wrote this article for The Times.

Obituaries

Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, Ex-Leader of Mexico

MEXICO CITY, July 16 (NYT) — Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, 68, who served as president of Mexico from 1964 to 1970, died yesterday of a heart attack, his family said.

Mr. Ordaz died at his home in Mexico City. He had been suffering from a heart ailment for more than a month. The death was not immediately announced.

Mr. Ordaz was the tough-minded judge and an ex-president of Mexico in 1968. He was the bloody suppression of the 1968 riots in Mexico City. He was the former minister of the interior. He began his six-year presidency in 1964 with a reputation as a hard-working, no-nonsense leader who would not be swayed by either the right or the left.

He was in the cabinet of his predecessor, President Adolfo Lopez Mateos, and was in charge of the security and thus one of the influential men in the government. He drew criticism from the cracking down on its more radical elements.

It was the severe response to the student movement in Mexico City in 1968 that suddenly drew wide attention and reproach. He suffered some of its student revolts under his presidency, and on Oct. 2, 1968, and riot policemen opened fire on the demonstrators in a square named Tlatelolco. According to official figures, 40 were killed. But other reports put the number of dead at the hundreds.

The government's brutality led to the event as the Tlatelolco massacre.

His memory continued to provoke strong reactions in Mexico long after Mr. Diaz Ordaz was succeeded by his interior minister, Luis Echeverria Alvarez, in 1970. When Mr. Diaz Ordaz was appointed ambassador to Spain two years ago, the Mexican diplomatic corps became sharply divided over the choice, and the Mexican press renewed its criticism of how he had handled the confrontation with the students.

Carlos Fuentes, the novelist, protested by resigning as ambassador to France. Mr. Diaz Ordaz himself left the embassy in Madrid four months after assuming his post, but his spokesman said at the time he was stepping down "sickly due to eye trouble."

Mixed Heritage

Of mixed Spanish and Indian heritage, Gustavo Diaz Ordaz was born March 12, 1911, in what is now Sordana, State of Puebla, the son of a government accountant and a schoolmistress. He worked his way through Puebla University and, after earning his law degree, became a court clerk and then a judge.

He gained a reputation as a labor-law specialist while serving as president of Mexico's Central Council of Conciliation and Arbitration. Mr. Diaz Ordaz later was named deputy director of the University of Puebla, where he also was a professor of labor law.

Entering politics, he became assistant to the governor of Puebla, a member of the lower house of Parliament and a senator from Puebla.

President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines appointed Mr. Diaz Ordaz director of judicial affairs in the interior

Ministry in 1952, and six years later President Lopez Mateos made him interior minister.

—WOLFGANG SAXON

George DeWitt

MIAMI, July 16 (AP) — George DeWitt, 56, host of the game show "Name That Tune" in the 1950s, died Saturday of a heart attack at the U.S. Veterans Hospital here.

In 1959, CBS canceled "Name That Tune" after scandals involving television game shows. Mr. DeWitt continued as co-host of "Be Our Guest."

Mr. DeWitt lived most of his life at North Bay Village, a Miami suburb, and commuted from his home to New York for his television appearances.

Mr. DeWitt was married to actress Claire Kelly in the early 1950s and, following their divorce, he won a three-year court fight for custody of their son, Jay Florentino.

Ida Puente of Miami Beach, a former entertainer who said she knew Mr. DeWitt for 25 years, said the court fight was the beginning of his financial undoing. She said taxes, alimony payments, court costs, bad investments, loss of income from his TV show and loans for which he never received payment contributed to his economic downfall. She said he died penniless.

Ms. Puente said Mr. DeWitt



Gustavo Diaz Ordaz

Ben Bella Spends 1st Weeks of Freedom in Seclusion

By James M. Markham

MSILA, Algeria (NYT) — It is not hard to find the handsome, newly painted two-story villa where Ahmed Ben Bella, the first premier and president of independent Algeria, now lives in this sand-blown town of 60,000 on the northern fringes of the Sahara. "It's the house with lots of air conditioning," said the first citizen asked for directions, gesturing through the baking heat toward a walled compound on a rough street without a name.

"Monsieur Ahmed is not receiving journalists now," said a pleasant young man outside the house, identifying himself as a relative of the family. He has also seen some delegations of neighbors who came. He didn't really want to, but how could he refuse?

Early this month, a radio announcer stunned Algerians by saying tersely: "On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of independence, the measures regarding Mr. Ben Bella have been lifted." In other words, the 62-year-old Mr. Ben Bella, deposed in a coup in 1965 and confined since, was being freed.

It is not altogether clear how free he is. There are no guards around the rented beige villa here in Msila, the hometown of Zohra Selmani, a 34-year-old former journalist who married Mr. Ben Bella in 1971 at

the request of his mother. The couple's two adopted daughters are said to have returned to Algiers.

At the office of the governor of Msila, capital of a steppe-like administrative district of half a million inhabitants, a high official asserted: "Mr. Ben Bella is as free as any Algerian citizen. Only he has asked us that he not receive any journalists and that he not be photographed. But he may go wherever he wants."

This qualification on his freedom aroused skepticism and dismay among the platoons of French journalists and photographers who descended on Msila hoping for a peek at the man who came to symbolize Algerian rebellion against French colonial rule.

In Paris, Madeleine Lafue-Veyron, a lawyer for Mr. Ben Bella, said by telephone that at "this stage" of his release, the former president was not permitted to talk with foreigners. She said that she had not spoken with him herself.

No Charges

Whether by personal decision or in agreement with President Bendjedid Chadli, who succeeded the late Houari Boumedienne five months ago, Mr. Ben Bella appears to have decided to keep a low profile. In Msila, no crowds of Algerians will gather to see him. Since being driven here on July 4 from Algiers, where he had a medical

checkup, he has apparently gone out only once, to my prayers at the Kherhet Tellis mosque.

Col. Boumedienne, after the coup of June 15, 1965, did not raise any charges of crimes against Mr. Ben Bella, who had enormous standing among other leaders of newly independent Third World nations.

In Algiers, the deliberately understated announcement about Mr. Ben Bella made an impression, not because anyone felt that he was about to make a political comeback but because it suggested that Col. Chadli, a bluff military man, was more in control of things.

Cyl. Chadli is preoccupied by foreign affairs, with a steady stream of heads of state flowing through Algiers to take measure of him. When he does turn his attention to domestic affairs, some Algerians say, he is likely to loosen the state's control over the economy.

What Mr. Ben Bella, who spent nearly eight years in French prisons, will do with his new freedom is unclear. Chattering in front of the villa, one of the former president's relatives said that he was healthy and still had his full head of black hair. "His cheeks are a little sunken," the relative added. "But otherwise he looks just the same as before."

In Algiers, an official predicted that if all went smoothly, Mr. Ben Bella would resettle in November in the capital, where a house is being prepared for him. The official even suggested that Mr. Ben Bella might have earned a pension. "The name of the operation is to take the drama out of the affair," said the official — "to banalize it."

Amnesty Group Asks Reprieves For 4 Russians

LONDON, July 16 (AP) — An appeal to commute death sentences of four Jews in the Soviet Ukraine was culled today by President Leonid Brezhnev by Amnesty International, which works for the release of prisoners of conscience and opposes capital punishment.

The Ukrainian supreme court two weeks ago upheld death penalties passed last August by the Donetsk regional court on Rafael Adijavili, Elia Mikhalishvili, Gabriel Spirashvili and a man identified only as Ahasov.

The four were among 50 persons convicted of stealing surplus textiles from a factory and selling them.

According to Amnesty International, the Soviet Union reports 25 to 30 death sentences every year.

PEC Rise, Iran Embargo Squeeze S. Africa Supplies

By John F. Burns

ANNESBURG, July 16 — White South Africans seemed to be celebrating the y's bountiful reserves of minerals faced with pressing problems because of the sudden scarcity of a crucial resource that nature supply: oil.

Most industrialized nations, Africa has been severely affected by the sharp price increases. Organization of Oil Exporting countries. But the gravity of the situation has been compounded by action of Iran in halting supply accounted for 30 percent of the African imports.

Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's downfall earlier this year, months later, the government did not found another oil production to fill the gap.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher announced last that she was reversing a policy the previous Labor government permitting an arrangement under which North Sea oil sold to European companies will use it to free other supplies to South Africa.

Not a Solution

According to oil industry sources, British move will alleviate crisis but will not solve it. With other Middle East nations going to a boycott of South Africa began in 1974, the prospect the South African government will have to continue hunting supplies in the costly spot market prices for South Africa have been as high as \$33 a

barrel. At those prices, the oil has a short supply. According to figures, imports in the first months of the year were 40 percent below the similar period last year. Commercial reserves are less than a month's supply.

The government has adopted rationing measures designed to conserve oil to at least 25 percent below the pre-crisis level.

Far, there have been none of the gas lines and occasional violence that marked the gasoline shortage in the United States. But the price of \$2.43 a gallon at the pump is almost double the figure a year ago.

blacks, who account for 70 percent of the population but own less than 10 percent of the land, have been severely affected as badly as whites, possibly more so, because their wages must cover bus and rail fares, as well as other basic food costs brought up by double-digit inflation.

led by the oil-price increases, riots have also begun to sweep

ry that the oil crisis could kill the modest recovery the economy has shown since the middle of last year, after a recession that began in 1974. The political implications are serious because, even the 2.5-percent growth rate optimists are hoping for this year is far short of the expansion of about 8 percent a year needed to absorb 250,000 black youths into the economy each year and to begin reducing black unemployment, which exceeds 1.5 million.

In the long term, South Africa may weather the oil crisis better than most industrialized nations. It relies on oil for less than 25 percent of its total energy needs, compared with more than 40 percent for the United States, and has one of the world's richest reserves of coal. It has enough sunlight, according to energy experts, to fill 40 percent of its energy needs from that source in 30 years if an adequate solar energy program is undertaken.

But it is the period between now and the mid-1980s that worries the government. Although Prime Minister P. W. Botha has spoken of cutting off strategic supplies of chrome, manganese and other ores in response to a worldwide oil embargo against apartheid, other statements he has made suggest that he fears the potential leverage over the country's racial policies that oil places in the hands of its enemies.

Whales Ashore Newfoundland

AND BANK, Newfoundland, 16 (UPI) — More than 170 ad whales beached themselves today on the rocky shores of an area a fishing village south of St. John's. Most of them died.

Marine officials and marine biologists speculated that the whales were trapped in the inlet, a combination of high seas and high tides abated at the same time. Fisheries personnel and local men used boats to herd 60 whales back into deep

Students Clash Over Stipends In Shanghai

PEKING, July 16 (AP) — Recent violent incidents with racial overtones between Chinese and foreign students in Shanghai have created an atmosphere of fear among Third World undergraduates.

At least a dozen Africans and Arabs have been hospitalized, several in serious condition, as a result of clashes between students of the Shanghai medical school and foreigners in the Shanghai textile institute.

One of the Third World students present said today in an interview it is believed the Chinese incited the fighting to call attention to their grievances over the stipends they receive from the Chinese government. Printed and shouted slogans repeatedly denounced the foreign students because they receive large allowances from their governments or from home.

One had an arm broken with an iron bar, another may have lost his sight in one eye, and a third was bashed on the head. As one of the injured lay on the floor, an assailant pounced on him, saying, "You are not black enough," one Third World student here said.

The trouble began, however, over the more trivial charge that the foreigners were playing their radios too loudly. The protests, peaceful at first, turned violent after the Chinese began throwing stones at the foreigners' dormitory. One Third World student here said.

Prime of Belgium Submits Resignation

BRUSSELS, July 16 (AP) — Cardinal Leon-Joseph Suenens resigned today as head of the Catholic Church in Belgium, following the rule of retirement for bishops at 75, which he proposed at the Vatican Council.

One of the most influential Catholic Church leaders, Cardinal Suenens will remain at his job until Pope John Paul II has accepted his resignation and appointed a successor.

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Dollar Plunges in Carter Speech

ON July 16 (AP-DJ) — The dollar plunged sharply today in trading after President Carter's speech to Congress on the energy crisis.

The dollar's drop raised it by more than 30 cents. The dollar weakened further after President Carter's speech to Congress on the energy crisis.

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ON July 16 (AP-DJ) — Today reported trade figures showed that the U.S. trade deficit with the U.K. had widened to \$1.1 billion.

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Tangibles, Futures Good Performers

Stocks, Bonds: 'Clearly Losers'

By H.J. Maidentberg

NEW YORK, July 16 (NYT) — Silver bullion provided the best return to investors in the year ended last June. It followed by investment-grade stamps, gold bullion and Chinese ceramics.

Robert Salomon Jr., Salomon Brothers partner and director of stock research, found that silver bullion provided a return of 62.5 percent; investment-grade stamps 60.9 percent; gold bullion 55 percent and Chinese ceramics 31.1 percent.

By comparison, bonds ranked last, with a return of 3.3 percent, while stocks yielded 5.3 percent. The U.S. Consumer Price Index, meanwhile, jumped 10.5 percent in the period covered by the report.

Mr. Salomon prefaced his third annual survey of the collectible market with the following observation: "An escalating inflation rate has made it increasingly clear that there has been, and in all likelihood will continue to be, a significant confrontation between tangible assets and financial assets."

To date, financial assets (i.e. stocks and bonds) are clearly the losers, having provided negative real returns, while tangible assets continue to demonstrate price growth for the most part well in excess of the inflation rate.

For the 10-year period ended June 1, his survey showed, the highest compounded annual investment yield on tangibles was earned by Chinese ceramics at 18 percent. Second was rare books, 16.5 percent, followed by gold, 16.3 percent, and stamps, 15.4 percent.

During this 10-year period, bonds returned 6.1 percent and stocks 2.9 percent, while the Consumer Price Index rose at an annual rate of 6.1 percent.

However, far from being a bear on stocks, Mr. Salomon titled his third survey of collectibles "Stocks Are Still the Only Long-Term Bargain Left."

Last year, his title was "Stocks Are Still the Only Bargain Left," and his 1977 survey was headed "Stocks Are the Only Bargain Left."

The price of gold surged on London's bullion markets, due mainly to the dollar's decline, trading at \$350.00 per ounce.

Trading in London was moderate and the market orderly. This was in contrast to the reported hectic activity in Far Eastern markets earlier.

The London market was at a record \$292.50-293.00 an ounce, bid and asked, sharply up from \$287.30-287.70 late Friday.

The surge in the gold price started early, with the morning fixing at \$291.40 an ounce. Prices continued rising, and gold was fixed at \$292.80 an ounce in the afternoon.

The Belgian franc improved marginally against the Deutsche mark following a rise in one- to three-month Belgian treasury bills to 12 percent.

The mark was a little easier in general against other currencies in the European monetary system, dealers noted.

Dealers in Frankfurt were somewhat puzzled by the dollar's poor performance. They noted that official reaction from the Common Market and the French and West German governments was very positive to Mr. Carter's energy plans.

Top Bundesbank officials also argued that Mr. Carter's plans to reduce consumption of imported oil and his emphasis on a better utilization of other energy sources as well as suggestions to save energy in general should have bolstered the dollar's position.

But, according to several dealers, most market participants appeared rather negatively inclined to the administration's plans, arguing that there was no intention of short-term measures with an immediate impact on the U.S. energy situation.

Here is what some of the experts had to say about their choices in the latest poll:

Wheat: "We've had a reduction in the overall surplus of wheat and increased demand [for remaining stocks], largely because of the crop shortages in the Soviet Union," said Ed Corbally, director of commodities research for Thomson McKinnon.

A Soviet shortage could be as bad as the one that drove grain prices up sharply in 1972, said Michael Burke, manager of Smith Barney's commodity department. He sees prices rising as high as \$6.50 a bushel.

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An example of the flight from financial assets was contained in the Futures Industry Association's latest monthly report. It showed that trading volume last month soared 58 percent from the June 1978, level to 7.7 million contracts, while that for the first six months climbed 36 percent from the year-ago period to 37.3 million.

Commenting on the stunning growth of futures trading, Frederick Uhlmann, senior vice president of Drexel Burnham Lambert, noted that in 1960, futures volume totaled 4 million contracts.

Mr. Uhlmann said that the value of futures contracts traded in 1960 was \$30 billion and is now running at almost \$2 trillion, adding with his usual understatement: "Obviously, price volatility has attracted commercial and investor involvement in the futures markets."

This volatility, particularly in grains, has forced much of the international trade in these commodities to be conducted on a "to-be-priced" basis.

The Commodity Research Bureau's index of futures prices (1967 equals 100) closed last Friday at 258.9, down from 261.7, reflecting the caution of traders waiting for President Carter's speech.

The index stood at 268.3 a year ago, roughly 25 percent below last Friday's close, and 13.3 percent above the end of 1978, which is about in line with the rate of inflation.

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NYSE Prices Gain Slightly

NEW YORK, July 16 (Reuters) — Wall Street's response to President Carter's energy message was muted today as energy stocks and takeover candidates led New York Stock Exchange prices higher in moderate trading.

Analysts said the market drew some encouragement from Mr. Carter's oil import quota plan but that most of the gain was technical following the drop in stock prices last week.

Advances led declines 804 to 593 and the Dow Jones industrial average gained 1.37 to 834.90. Turnover slowed to 26.62 million shares, the slowest pace in six weeks, from 33.08 million Friday.

The market sagged at the outset due to disappointment about heavy selling of the dollar overseas. But stock prices began to firm just before mid-session and continued a slow advance through the afternoon.

Analysts said traders were also encouraged by a firmer tone for international business machines, which hit a yearly low of 69 Friday.

Last week, IBM reported a 3.4-percent drop in second quarter profits. IBM added 3/4 to 70 1/2 as second most active and recently depressed Polaroid jumped 2 1/2 to 29 in busy trading.

In the energy sector, shares of companies involved in coal, and its transportation, oil-shale and synthetic fuel fared well. North American Coal gained 1 1/2 to 37 1/2.

Burlington Northern, which reported higher second quarter profits and raised the dividend, climbed 3/4 to 60 1/2. Norfolk and Western 1 1/2 to 28 1/2 and Chesapeake System 3/4 to 30 1/2.

Mesa Petroleum rose one to 66 and Dome Petroleum 1 1/2 to 39 on the American Exchange after Mesa agreed to sell some oil and gas properties to Dome petroleum for \$200 million.

Congoleum, the volume leader, jumped seven to 32 1/2 on news it received a merger proposal at a price of \$38 a share from a company it did not name.

Bearings Inc. dropped 2 1/2 to 31. Market rumors recently suggested Congoleum might be readying a bid for Bearings.

Among companies reporting improved second quarter profits.

RCA picked up 1/4 to 24 1/2. Honeywell one to 69 1/2. Reynolds Metals 3/4 to 34 1/2. BankAmerica 1/2 to 27 1/2 and Chase Manhattan 1 1/2 to 40.

Companies raising quarterly dividends included Alabama-Tennessee Natural Gas to 60 cents from 50 cents and Eli Lilly & Co. to 52 1/2 cents from 45.

Slumberger agreed in principle to sell its Heath Co. subsidiary to Zenith Radio Corp. for \$64.5 million, the companies said. The agreement has been approved by the boards of both companies but is subject to signing of a definitive agreement and compliance with the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act.

American Stock Exchange prices rose with the index gaining 1.90 to 197.18.

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Experts Choose Commodity Favorites

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP-DJ) — Wheat, corn, soybeans and sugar appear to be the best bets for making money in commodity markets during the next six months.

Purchases of these commodity futures were the leading recommendations of 17 senior commodity specialists who were asked last week to give their top three choices among the 30 or so major U.S. futures markets, taking either a long (buying) or a short (selling) position.

When 13 of the experts were polled at the beginning of the year, they suggested buying silver, cattle and Treasury bills. All three would have brought large profits — silver as much as an 844-percent profit — if bought then and held until late last week.

Some specialists continue to recommend these three, although they are not as popular as six months ago.

Here is what some of the experts had to say about their choices in the latest poll:

Wheat: "We've had a reduction in the overall surplus of wheat and increased demand [for remaining stocks], largely because of the crop shortages in the Soviet Union," said Ed Corbally, director of commodities research for Thomson McKinnon.

A Soviet shortage could be as bad as the one that drove grain prices up sharply in 1972, said Michael Burke, manager of Smith Barney's commodity department. He sees prices rising as high as \$6.50 a bushel.

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Pork bellies: Selling bellies makes sense because "there isn't enough curing and slicing capacity to handle all the fresh production that soon will be on top of us," said Sydney Maduff, president of Chicago's Maduff & Sons.

Cattle: Prices should continue to rise because "we still have a public that wants to eat beef, and we don't have excess supplies," said Harold Heinold, president of Heinold Commodities in Chicago.

Gold: Despite gold's historically high price, "speculative enthusiasm for gold will persist" because of a lack of confidence about the U.S. and other economies, said George Parker, commodity-research manager for Blyth Eastman Dillon.

Sugar: Howard Stotler, president of Stotler & Co. in Chicago, thinks that March-delivery sugar could rise to 13 cents a pound from a recent 10.27 cents because "consumption is trending higher and production is leveling off."

Treasury bills: "It looks as if we're heading into a recession," said Nelson Chang, commodity research director for Shearson Hayden Stone. He thinks that interest rates will drop as a result, and he looks for Treasury bill yields to fall under 8 percent from the current 9 percent; that would boost bill futures prices.

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U.S. Company Reports

Company	1978	1979
BankAmerica	150.00	118.30
et	1.03	0.81
ome	150.00	118.30
re	1.03	0.81

Company	1978	1979
et	279.10	220.80
re	1.31	1.31
ome	279.10	220.80
re	1.31	1.31

Company	1978	1979
et	815.80	630.20
re	68.30	36.70
ome	815.80	630.20
re	68.30	36.70

Company	1978	1979
et	109.00	68.60
re	8.40	5.16
ome	109.00	68.60
re	8.40	5.16

Company	1978	1979
et	381.40	332.40
re	18.96	19.14
ome	381.40	332.40

4-5 Over White Sox

Kemp's 5 Hits Power Tigers

JO, July 16. — Steve Kemp's five hits to raise his 23-32 and Lance Parrish's hits to lead a 20-hit assault on the Detroit Tigers at the Chicago White Sox.

Kemp took a 4-0 lead in the first inning. He RBI'd out the first batter, Rick Green (9-9). Kemp's single and double accounted for two runs in the ninth inning on only one hit, a lead-off single by Jim Rice, and came from behind to beat Oakland 5-2. The Oakland starter, Rick Langford (5-10), was victimized by shoddy fielding in the final inning of the A's 20th loss in 23 games. Bob Stanley (11-6) went the distance for Boston, allowing six hits.

Twins 9, Blue Jays 4

In Toronto, Dave Edwards hit his first career grand slam homer and John Castino added a three-run double to power Minnesota to a 9-4 victory over Toronto. Geoff Zahn (8-2) needed relief help from Mike Marshall in the ninth inning to get the victory.

Brewers 10, Indians 4

In Milwaukee, triples by Sal Bando and Robin Yount, and doubles by Buck Martinez and Ben Oglivie highlighted a seven-run second inning, powering Milwaukee to a 10-4 victory over Cleveland. Larry Sorensen (7-7-9), with ninth-inning relief help from Bob Galasso, got the victory.

Royals 4, Rangers 3

In Kansas City, Todd Cruz and George Scott hit run-scoring doubles to back Paul Splittorff's five-hit performance. Splittorff edged Texas 4-3 and snapped a seven-game losing streak. Splittorff raised his record to 10-3 with Kansas City's second victory in its last 15 games while John Henry Johnson (4-10) took the loss.

Cardinals 3, Astros 1

In the National League, at Houston, John Fuldham pitched a five-hitter and Mike Phillips singled in the winning run as St. Louis beat Houston 3-1. Fuldham (3-2) lost his shutout in the ninth inning, then Jose Cruz hit his sixth home run of the season.

Pirates 7, Braves 3

In Atlanta, Jim Bibby yielded only two hits in 6 1/2 innings and Willie Stargell and Bill Robinson hit consecutive home runs in sixth inning to lead Pittsburgh to a 7-3 victory over Atlanta.

Phillies 10, Dodgers 3

In Philadelphia, Bob Boone and Del Unser drove home two runs apiece in an eight-run third inning that carried Philadelphia to a 10-3 victory over Los Angeles. The Phillies handed the Dodgers their fifth straight loss and 10th setback in the last 12 games.

Reds 7, Cubs 1

In Cincinnati, Dave Concepcion drove in four runs with a homer and a sacrifice fly and Tom Seaver won his seventh straight game as Cincinnati defeated Chicago, 7-1. Seaver (9-5) took over sixth place on the all-time major league strikeout list when he recorded his eighth of the game in the eighth inning. He passed Mickey Lolich's 2,824 and finished with seven strikeouts for the game to give him 2,830.

Expos 4, Padres 0

In Montreal, Ellis Valentine's two-run homer and Andre Dawson's two solo shot backed the combined five-hit pitching of Scott Sanderson and Elias Sosa as Montreal defeated San Diego, 4-0. Sanderson (6-5) was breezing along with a four-hit, eight-strikeout performance until fouling a pitch off to first baseman while attempting to bunt in the fifth inning. He was immediately removed for a pinch hitter and Sosa took over in the sixth inning.

Giants 4, Mets 0

In New York, Steve Carlton drove in two runs with a double and a homer. Marc Hill combined on an eight-inning shutout as San Francisco beat New York, 4-0. Ed Whinston (3-4), who pitched five innings of three-hit ball, got the victory with help from Paul Nason and Pedro Borbon, who earned his fourth save.

Kuhn Applauds All-Star Picks; Defends Return of Vote to Fans

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP) — Bowie Kuhn, the baseball commissioner, has defended the choices of baseball fans for tomorrow's All-Star Game in Seattle, saying he could find nothing to criticize in the selections.

"I think they did a pretty good job," Kuhn said. "I'm not certain I'd change much of what they picked."

Several players, including Bobby Bonds of the Cleveland Indians and Don Baylor of the California Angels, have criticized the system under which the eight starters for the National and American League teams are chosen by fans. It was Kuhn who returned the vote to the baseball public in 1970.

"Player gripes don't upset me," Kuhn said. "That just shows they've got a keen interest in the game. Sometimes they're disappointed but I think by and large they respect the right of the fans to vote. They are perceptive enough to see the importance of the fans' participation."

Kuhn argued that the fan vote maintained the original idea of the All-Star Game in 1933, when the midseason contest between the leagues began.

"The whole concept of the All-Star Game is to match two dream teams of the fans," he said. "They're the fans' teams, nobody else's. Not Bowie Kuhn's. Not the players' and not the managers'."

Kuhn sees no way around the arguments that the voting always seems to produce.

"Sure, there are quarrels with some of the picks down through the years," he said, "but that's what baseball's all about. It's often a game of controversy and I don't think the discussions over the All-Star choices are bad at all."

The commissioner called the return of the vote to the fans one of the most successful accomplishments of his administration.



Joop Zoetemelk crosses the finish line at Alpe d'Huez.

Overcomes Massey on Final Hole

Britz Captures U.S. Women's Open by 2

By Gordon S. White Jr.

FAIRFIELD, Conn., July 16 (NYT) — Jerilyn Britz, who perfected her golf game after she was 30, gained her first victory in 5 1/2 years as a professional yesterday by winning the 34th U.S. Women's Open on the last hole.

In an exciting final round at the Brooklawn Country Club, during which three golfers held the lead at different stages, the 36-year-old Britz broke a tie with Debbie Massey on the final hole by making a par 4, giving her a two-stroke edge.

The winner's total for the day was 69, two-under par, and her total for the tournament was 284, par for the 72 holes. It was the lowest four-round score in a Women's Open since the U.S. Golf Association began running the world's premier women's tournament in 1953.

Massey birdied the 15th, the 16th and the 17th holes to gain a tie with Britz as they teed off on the 18th hole. However, Massey took her third double-bogey of the round at that last hole to make it easy for Britz.

Massey (three-putted the final green from 10 feet and finished in a tie for second with Sandra Palmer at two-over-par 286. Britz, the former Minneapolis schoolteacher who had been on the verge of winning a few times recently, finally broke through to add \$19,000 to her earnings for the year. That was more money than she won in each of her first four years on the Ladies' Professional Golf Association tour.

Massey and Palmer won \$9,200 each from the purse of \$125,000, the richest Women's Open.

Sally Little, one of the golfers to hold the lead during the final round, finished fourth at 287 and won \$6,500. The 27-year-old South African led for two holes after getting a birdie 4 at the seventh hole. The 28-year-old Massey, who was the leader after the third round, also led at one time yesterday.

Palmer, winner of the 1975 Women's Open, never got to the top but came within a shot of the lead at one stage.

"I congratulate Jeri, feel sorry for Debbie and feel I finished as high as I could," Palmer said.

Lopez Faliers

Nancy Lopez, the pre-tournament favorite and the leading money-winner on the LPGA tour for the last two years, shot her fourth straight 73 to finish in a four-way tie for 11th place at 292. Hollis Stacy, who won the last two Women's Opens, tied for 15th at 293.

Britz and Massey were the only golfers from the original field of 153 to hold or share the lead after any of the four rounds. They were in a tie after the first round at 70, Britz led by two shots after 36 holes.

and Massey was three shots ahead of Britz after Saturday's third round.

Britz had led a number of recent women's tournaments in early rounds only to fall short. She had come close in the LPGA Championship last month, when she led for the first two rounds and shared the lead after three with the eventual winner, Donna Caponi Young.

Recent Playoff Loss

Britz led last week's LPGA event in Noblesville, Ind., with just two holes to go. But she took a bogey on each of the last two holes, and Stacy won in a playoff against Laura Baugh and Judy Rankin.

Asked if she was worried about losing again as she approached the last few holes yesterday, Britz said: "No. The thought of a playoff went through my mind, but I dismissed it."

If Britz and Massey had finished in a tie, they would have had an 18-hole playoff today.

Peete Wins in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, July 16 (AP) — Calvin Peete birdied six of his first 12 holes and finished yesterday's final round with a 7-under-par 65 for a 5-stroke victory in the Greater Milwaukee Open golf tournament.

Peete finished with a 19-under-par 269 for 72 holes over the 7,010-yard Tuckaway Country Club layout. Victor Regalado, Lee Trevino and Jim Simons were second at 274.

Peete, who did not take up golf until 1966, when he was 23, and who never won more than \$20,525 in any of his four previous years on the PGA tour, earned \$36,000 with his first tour victory.

Definitive Case on Option Clause

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, July 16 (NYT) — As the training camps open, the National Football League's most important player is in litigation instead of in uniform. At a muscular 6 feet, 7 inches and 266 pounds, John Dutton is big enough to be two men. And the former Baltimore Colt defensive end has an opportunity to do for pro football players what two men, Andy Messersmith and Dave McNally, did for baseball players: emancipate them.

Dutton and the NFL Players Association argue that pro football's option clause is not perpetual, that he should be an unrestricted free agent now after having played for the Colts in 1977 under the option clause of his previous contract and in 1978 under a one-year contract with no option clause.

In contrast, the NFL Management Council argues that the Players Association accepted \$116 million in pension and other benefits in return for the club owners' system of compensation for a free agent throughout the term of the collective bargaining agreement that expires after the 1981 season.

The dispute will be heard in the fall by Bert Lusk, a 68-year-old Chicago labor arbitrator. His decision will be as binding as Peter Seitz's opinion in the Messersmith-McNally case that created baseball's free-agent auction.

Other Beneficiaries

By then Dutton might be a football slave again. By then he might have signed with another team, possibly the Los Angeles Rams, after a trade, but the players union will continue the litigation on behalf of about 40 other players who would emerge as unrestricted free agents after the upcoming season, notably Roy Gerela, the Pittsburgh Steelers' placekicker; Reggie McKenzie, the Buffalo Bills' guard; and Bob Lee, the Minnesota Vikings' quarterback.

"The union got all that money

Zoetemelk Wins 18th Stage Pollentier Withdraws From Tour

By Samuel Abr

ALPE D'HUEZ, France, July 16 (IHT) — Burdened by pain and failure, Michel Pollentier dropped out of the Tour de France today, almost exactly a year after he was disqualified here as the bicycle race's leader because of fraud in a drug control test.

He left amid new debate about drugs and doping that started this spring with the collapse of Bernard Thevenet, a former Tour de France champion, and Freddy Maertens, world champion in 1976, because of their admitted use of cortisone. Adding immediacy to the debate was the penalization yesterday of the fourth racer overall in the race, Giovanni Battaglin, because he failed a drug test.

Pollentier's disgrace was recalled with each new incident, much to his discomfort. He has tried hard all season not to discuss what happened here and even to insist that he was not looking for revenge when the race returned to Alpe d'Huez and its demanding 10-mile climb.

"People never stop talking of revenge," he said a few days ago, "and I ask why. The past is past. Of course I hope to win at Alpe

d'Huez but not with the idea of wiping anything out. It would be a tremendous satisfaction to win the most demanding stage of the tour. If I win Sunday or Monday, it will be a wonderful day for me."

Struggling with bruised knees after a spill and reporting pain in his ribs, Pollentier finished only 54th yesterday, more than 13 minutes behind the winner. Overall he was 12th, more than 33 minutes back, handicapped by a weak Splendor team after a disappointing season.

And so he left. At his hotel, the desk clerk said Pollentier had returned to his home in Belgium in mid-morning, hours before the remaining 95 racers set off on a circle through the Alps and back to this resort.

In what was widely regarded as a

Another Medal for U.S.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 16 (UPI) — Michael Metz, 28, riding Jet Run, placed first in the individual grand prix show jumping equestrian event yesterday, giving the United States its 126th gold medal at the Pan American Games and its 264th medal overall. The event was the final competition of this year's Games.

last hurrah. Joop Zoetemelk won the stage and took 47 seconds off the overall lead of Bernard Hinault, who finished third. Lucien Van Impe finished between them, with Joaquim Agostinho, the winner yesterday, fourth.

Hinault, the defending champion, now leads Zoetemelk by a shade under two minutes as the race leaves the Alps tomorrow and heads for its conclusion in Paris next Sunday. The coming terrain is favorable to Hinault, especially in a race against the clock in Dijon Friday.

With a shrug and a smile, Hinault said this afternoon that he doubted if Zoetemelk would gain any more time on him.

Fifth in today's stage was Battaglin, who looked relaxed despite the penalties for failing the drug test. He lost 10 minutes in his finish in the stage in question, was fined about \$500 and was given a suspended sentence of a year out of racing.

No Fraud Committed

Unlike Pollentier, Battaglin was not guilty of fraud and thus is still competing. The doctor for his team, Inopran, explained that the 27-year-old Italian rider had been suffering from a cold and sore throat and had been given an anti-inflammation pill. The base of the pill is a banned drug, a derivative of ephedrine.

"To show you how inoffensive the medicine is," said the doctor, Tino Balestra, in a statement, "it is even used by pediatricians. It makes the user drowsy, the opposite of a stimulant."

"I hope," he added, "that this isn't going to tarnish the image of Battaglin."

It shouldn't in the bicycle racing

world, where the use of stimulants and strengtheners is widely practiced and defended. When the International Cycling Union added cortisone to the list of banned drugs last winter, the outcry was immediate.

"Cortisone is nothing," said Roger Pingeon, a winner of the Tour de France in 1967. "If you give the organism the dose of cortisone it needs, it's nothing serious."

"Doctors prescribe cortisone all the time," said Jacques Anquetil, five times a winner of the race. "If the dosage is exceeded, then you have a problem."

Balancing their testimony was Thevenet's history of collapse and pain, which he blamed on cortisone, and Maertens' retirement at age 27 with psychiatric disorders. Like Pollentier, they are among the missing here tonight.

Dibbs Beats Solomon For \$100,000 Prize

By Jane Gross

NEW YORK, July 16 (NYT) — Harold Solomon prepared carefully for what he assumed would be a marathon match in the heavy heat. In the morning, there was a full dose of salt tablets and minerals. In the afternoon, there was a white heath bat to shield his head from the blazing sun.

In spite of all that, Solomon had trouble breathing and got such severe cramps that he offered no resistance to Eddie Dibbs in the first set tiebreaker and the entire second set of yesterday's final in the Forest Hills Invitational. Dibbs won the match, 7-6, 6-1, for the \$100,000 first prize, the single biggest paycheck of his career.

The two small, clay-court experts waged their typical baseline battle for the first 10 games, until Solomon's discomfort became almost unbearable. "I felt like somebody was standing on my chest," he said.

Before long, Solomon's right hand, right leg and right side were cramped. In the second half of the match, he was barely able to hit the ball from his forehead side. "I thought about quitting," he said. "I couldn't get my breath."

Solomon's only hope was to go to the net and volley, thereby short-

ening the points. "Obviously that's not his game," said his coach, Paul Cohen.

Dibbs said he saw Solomon holding his side, saw the trainer attend to him in the second set, but didn't pay any attention.

"When you play a guy like Solly, you like to win any way," Dibbs said. "Maybe this was the best way. I didn't want to stay out there for four hours. The match lasted 1 hour 39 minutes."

Dibbs's prize was almost twice his total earnings in 1979. He also received a large silver cup. "I was getting a cramp lifting the trophy," he said. Solomon won \$40,000 as the runner-up.

Unique Distinction

Dibbs has the distinction of being the second, and last, winner of the Invitational. For the second year in a row, the week was such a dismal failure that Lamar Hunt announced a new tournament to take its place next year.

The Forest Hills Invitational, with a \$300,000 purse, will be renamed the Tournament of Champions; carry a \$500,000 purse and be played as a regular single-elimination event. Every player who wins a \$50,000 tournament during the year will be invited. In 1978, 90 such tournaments were played with 44 different winners. There will be no wild-cards, and the winner will be guaranteed \$100,000. In addition, bonus money will be offered, based on the number of tournaments won on the way to the Tournament of Champions.

Total attendance for the 12 sessions at the West Side Tennis Club was 44,000, down nearly 20,000 from last year. The largest crowd of the week was on Wednesday evening, when 6,707 watched John McEnroe and Vitas Gerulaitis. The smallest was 2,324 on Tuesday afternoon. The crowd at the final was announced as 5,715; the stadium has 12,000 seats.

In the doubles final McEnroe and Peter Fleming, the Wimbledon champions, defeated the Mayer brothers, Sandy and Gene, the French champions, 6-7, 7-6, 6-3. The winners split \$45,000.

Stabler Allowed To Make Trade

SANTA ROSA, Calif., July 16 (AP) — Al Davis, managing general partner of the Oakland Raiders, has given quarterback Ken Stabler permission to arrange a trade for himself with any National Football League team.

Stabler demanded a trade after Davis made critical remarks about the quarterback. The quarterback said he would like to be dealt to one of four teams — the Los Angeles Rams, the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, the Atlanta Falcons or the New York Giants.

Now Davis has agreed to let Stabler's attorney, Henry Pitts, negotiate with the teams. The two sides have agreed on minimum requirements for a deal to include two first-round draft choices and two other quality players who are young and healthy.

Mistrial in Bostock Case

CROWN POINT, Ind., July 16 (UPI) — The trial of Leonard Smith, accused in the slaying last September of baseball star Lyman Bostock, has been declared a mistrial because of a deadlocked jury. A second trial will probably be scheduled within 30 to 90 days.



Michel Pollentier



Jerilyn Britz drops a putt for par-4 on the 18th green.



John Dutton

